# WASHINGTON

Rejection of the Sandwich Islands Treaty.

President Crant's Message on the St. Demingo Treaty.

President Baez's Trickery Exposed.

The Tax Reduction Bill Hader Consideration in the House.

ATTEMPT TO REPEAL THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1870. Defeat of the Sandwich Lalands Reciprocity

sion discussing the reciprocity treaty with the adwich islands, and finally rejected it by a vote of renty to mnetcen. Specties were made in favor of by Cole, Corbett an i Sumner, and against it by handler, Morrill, of Vermont, and other tariff men. ive set their faces against all reciprocity treaties ith whatever Power. The Senators from the sugar owing States opposed it on the ground that it ould interfere with their productions. Senator inner, who was the principal advocate of the esty, made a strong closing speech in its lavor, sich in point of eloquence and power is said to have surpassed his famous Alaska speech. He depicted in glowing terms the greatness of the commercial and showed the necessity of possessing the Sandwick stands as a sort of half-way house and mayal sta on upon the Pacific. He commented upon the fact lat, as our commerce had been nearly driven from the Atlantic, our future merchant marine must seek its traile upon the Pacific. All Mr. Sumner's elo-quence, however, in favor of the treaty fell upon the Scanle like water upon a sieve, and he was as powerless to secure its ratification as he will be to defeathe St. Domingo treaty.

Text of President Grant's Message on Deminican Frenty.
The following is the text of the message of the

President in transmitting to the Senate an additional article to the treaty between the United States and the Dominican republic of the 29th of November, TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:-

To the Senate of the United States:—
I transmit to the Sounte for consideration, with a view to its ratification, an additional article to the treaty of the 29th of November last for the annexation of the bominion republic to the United States, stipulating for an extension of the United States, stipulating for an extension of the United States, and the 1sta inst. by the Piempotentiaries of the puriles, it was my intention to have also negotiated with the Piempotentiary of St. Domingo amendments to the treaty of amendments to the treaty as it is now worded; but, on reflection, I deem it better to submit to the Senate the propriety of their amending the treaty as follows:—First, to specify that the obligations of this government shall not exceed the \$1,500,000 stipulated in the treaty; secondly, to determine the manner of appointing the agents to receive and disburse the same; thirdly, to determine the settlement of their caims; and finally, to insert such amendments as may suggest themselves to the minds of Senators to carry out in good laith the conditions of the treaty submitted to the Senators to carry out in good laith the conditions of the treaty submitted to the Senators to Carry out in good laith the conditions of the treaty submitted to the Senators to Carry out in good laith the conditions of the United States in January such amendments as may suggest themselves to the minds of Senators to carry one in good laith the conditions of the treaty submitted to the Senate of the United States in January last, according to the sprit and intent of that treaty. From the most reliable information I can obtain the sum specified in the treaty will pay every just claim against the republic of St. Domingo, and leave a balance sufficient to carry on a territorial government until such time as new laws for providing a territorial revenue can be enacted and put in force. I feel an unusual anxiety for the ratification of this treaty, because I believe it will redound greatly to the glory of the two countries interested, to civilization and to the extirpation of the institution of slavery. The doctrine promulgated by President Monroe has been adhered to by all political parties, and I now deem it proper to assert the equally important principle that hereafter no territory on this continent shall be regarded as subject to transfer to a European Power. The government of St. Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak Power, numbering probably less than 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun, capable of supporting a population of 1,000,000 of people in luxury. The people of St. Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? I have intermation, which I believe reliable, that a European Power stands ready now to offer \$2,000,000 for the possession of Samana Bay alone if refused by us.

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and civilization. Shall we cruse them? I have information, which I believe reliable, that a European
Power stands ready now to offer \$2,000,000 for the
possession of Samana Bay alone if refused by uswith what grace can we prevent a foreign Power
from attempting to secure the prizer.

The acquisition of St. Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position. It commands the
entrance to the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus
transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soi,
best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious
climate and the most valuable products of the
forest, mane and soil of any of the West India Islands.
Its possession by us will, in a few years, build up a
constitute commerce of immense magnitude, which
will go far toward restoring to us our lost merchant
marine. It will give to us those arkicles which we
consume so largely and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign
war it will give us command of all the islands
referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from
over again possessing himself of a rendezvous upon our very coast. At pres no our
coast trade between the States bordering on the Atantic and those bordering on the Guif of Mexico 1s
cut in two by the Rehamas and the Antilles. Since
we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries
to get by sea from deorgia to the west coast of Florida, St. Domingo, with a stable government under
which her immense resources can be developed,
will give remunerative wages to tens of thousands
of laborers not now upon the shade. This labor
will take advantage of every available means of
transportation to atomich the aliacent slands and
seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence,
each malabilitait receiving the reward of his
own labor. Porto Rice and Cara with have to
about a market of the products of Northern
atms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which
her clitzens can be frantished with food, t

Reduction of Taxation-Effort to Repeal the Income Tax.

The House made rapid progress to-day with the consideration of the Tax bill, and the indications are that it will be completed to-morrow. About an hour come tax were reached, and the most interesting part of the discussion of the bill commenced. It was agreed that the rules governing the debate upon other parts of the bill chould be set aside, and that an extended discussion should be had upon this. The speeches were limited to five minutes each, so that every member might have an opportunity to set views upon the question whether the income tax shall be wholly repealed or whether it shall be modified in accordance with the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Dennis McCarthy, a member of that committee, led off in a vigorous speech in support of a motion to strike ctions relating to this tax. He argued that the revenue was sufficiently large without it;

viod or collected in time of peace. Governor Bin Schiggu, also a member of the committee, wed with an argument in favor of the commit lowed with an argument in favor of the committee's recommendation to exempt all incomes under \$1,500 and to tax all above that figure ave per cent. He rehearsed all the arguments which have been put forth in favor of retaining the tax, but did not meet the points made by Mr. McCarthy. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who with Mr. McCarthy voted in committee for the total repeal of the income tax, made the abject and most teiling argument upon that side of the question. He showed that the revenues of the government from all sources for the next fiscal year would amount to upwards of \$210,000,000 without the income tax, and that the estimates of the government would not reach over \$201,000,000, thus leaving a surphus of \$110,000,000 to be applied to the extinguishment of the public debt. He was of the opinion that we could afford to reduce the taxes \$70,000,000.

70,000,000. General Butler also argued in favor of repealing the tax. In reply to the statement that this particu-lar tax fell exclusively upon the rich and those able to bear it, he said that while that might be true in one sense, yet everybody knew it ultimately fel upon the poor. The repeal of this lax could not be called a party measure. There were two things upon which all parties were agreed—to wit, the reduction of taxation and the reduction of the number of office holders. General Butler said that the public sentiment of the country demanded of Congress the repeal of this special tax, because it was not inrepeal of this special tax, because it was not intended to be continued in time of peace and because it was antagonistic to the spirit of our institutions and peculiarly offensive to our people. Speeches were made in favor of the repeal of the tax by Sunset Cox, of New York, and Hawley, of Illinois, and against it by Schenck, Eis, of New Hampshire, and Kerr, of Indiana. It is probable that the debate will be continued through the greater part of the session to-morrow, as every member seems auxious to place himself upon the record for or against it. It is difficult to predict the result. for or against it. It is difficult to predict the result

viewed by a Herald Correspondent.
Red Cloud, the big chief of the Ogalialla Sioux, arrived here this morning, attended by the following retinue of chiefs and head men of his nation:— Red Dog, Sitting Bear, Long Wolf, Brave Bear, Bear Bear, Little Bear, Sword, Living Bear, Afraid, Red Fly, He Crow, and One That Runs Through. The party are also accompanied by four squaws—White Cow Rattler, World Looker, Thunder Skin and Sun Gac Woman. The whole party numbers seventeer chiefs and warriors and four squaws. With them are three interpreters—James McCloskey, John Richards and Julius Ecpsey. This afternoon your correspondent visited the aristocratic red skins, and was shown into their apartments ing Red Cloud, had congregated in room. Two beds, a half a dozen army cou and several chairs made up the entire inventory of the furniture. In different parts of the room, lying about in wild confusion, were buffulo robes, beautifully ornamented, bow cases and quivers, paint pouches, leggings, moccasins, pistols and scalping knives; indeed, the trappings of a warrior complete ready to mount his war pony and scour the plains after the accursed white intruder upon his huntingrounds. The savages were not in State coatume Some wore bunalo robes wrapped around their bodies, others had on woollen shirts and breech clouts; some wore leggings and blankets, while others were without leggings. All were in their bare feet. Physically, a finer set of men would be difficult to find. All were tall, full chested, and with features decidedly those of the American Indian.

tudes; some steeping and others smoking. Mr. Mc-Closkey, the interpreter, was with them to look after their wants. Red Cloud was seated in a chair by the window. He was looking out upon the streets and houses. His expression was that of one in a profound study. He sat like a statue, with a buffale assistance of the interpreter. The chief looked round and eyed me with an expression that would be anything but soothing to the nerves in his own dominions. The chief thought that the white man had a few of the comforts of life. He preferred the cars to riding in an ambu had travelled over two hundred miles from Fort For terman south to Cheyenne. He liked the white the more populous sections they were m chief was evidently in no humor to have his medi tations thus broken in upon, and after listening for about two minutes got up and, gather ing his buffalo robe about him, threw him-self on a bed. Having spread himself upon his back and drawn his robe over his face he went off in a moment to dream, propably, of his were seated around the room, on the cots or on the floor, generally preferring the latter. They were smoking in their usual custom, the head man ighting the pipe and taking a few whiffs and ther passing it to the next, who taking a few which the first, when the same ceremony was repeated. Brave Bear, who sat next to your correspondent, that displayed anything but the finer qualities of the human heart. Such a face might with safety be taken as a suggestion of diet on human flesh, was still in the room several more of the gentle savages joined their companions in the land o The savages to-day did not appear to ac vantage as they were much fatigued from loss of sleep during their long journey. It is proposed to-morrow or next day to call upon Commissioner Parker and pay respects. The council has been fixed for Monday next.

Spanish Cutrages in Cuba-Investigation De

munded.

The friends of Cuba are becoming restive under he procrastination of General Banks in making his long promised report, and threaten that if he does not soon fulfil his promise they will make a raid upon him as well as upon the administration. As his report does not touch the cases of outrage upon American citizens, it is contemplated by Mr. Voor hees and General Logan to present a resolution cal ing upon the administration to demand prompt in demnity for the barbarous treatment of Wyeth Speakman and other Americans outraged by the Snanfards.

Instructions of Census Marshals-Enumera tion of Students in Schools and Colleges. The following circular has just been issued:

tien of Students in Schools and Colleges.

The following circular has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1870.

It is deemed expedient to call the attention of Marshais, and Assistant Marshais specially, to the rules which are intented to govern the enumeration of youth absent from their homes for purposes of education. At the eighth census the instructions of the department required that such persons should be reported tat their family homes. Only those members of a school or college were to be reported in the town where the institution was situated who belonged to families there resident. Examination of the census returns on deposit in the department exhibits the fact that, contrary to instructions, almost the entire number of students in many colleges, academies and boarding schools of the country were returned in a body. The instructions for the ninh census have, therefore, been drawn with a view to what is believed to be the more natural method of reporting persons absent from their homes for the purposes of education. Upon page mine of the purposes of education. Upon page mine of the purposes of education and having their home in a family where the school or college is situated, will be enumerated at the latter place. The large number of persons habitually absent from their family homes for the purposes of education renders the observance of these instructions a matter of great importance. This rule will embrace not only students of colleges, academies, &c., who board and lodge with some family of the town, but also those who occupy rooms in the public dormitory buildings, taking their meals in common in cinba or in private families. In a word, all the students of or in private families. buildings, taking their meals in common in cinbs or in private families. In a word, all the students of institutions will be reported in the town where it is situated, except such as have houses in adjoining towns, to which they habitually return at night.

To the SUPPRINTENDENT OF CENSUS.

A Presidential Fourth of July Excursion.
Senator Buckingham and Henry C. Bowen, of the
New York Independent, called at the Executive
sansion this morning, and, in behalf of the citizens
of Eastern Connecticut, completed arrangements
with the President in regard to the proposed Fourth
of July celebration at Woodstock. The President
informed the gentlemen named that he most
coordially accepted their invitation, and that,
he proposed to take Mrs. Grant and the children with him, also sevetal members of his staff.
Mr. Bowen stated to the President that the several
members of the Cabinet had been invited, when he
said he would be grad to have their company. The
Presidential party propose to leave on Friday evento Hartford and remain over the Sabbath as the guests of Governor Jewell. On Monday they will Buckingham, who will give a reception in honor of the President. Thence they will proceed to the Pequot House, New London, and thence direct to Washington. It is understood arrangements have been made on a grand scale for this celebration at woodstock, and it the day should be fair one of the largest gatherings ever seen in New Engiand may be expected. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, will deliver the oration, and Hou. Benjamin F. Butler and Rev. Henry W. Beecher have accepted invitations to speak on the occasion. Senator Buckingham will preside.

this town. Last night two negroes, dark as the ace of spades, occupied conspicuous seats in the orchestra at the National theatre, enjoying the English opers. The night preceding an officer of the flouse of Representatives created an immense sensation by appearing at the same theatre with two dashing and eleganity dressed colored ladies. He bore his honors manfully and meckly, paying no attention whether to the curious looks directed towards. whatever to the curious looks directed towards thin by his white brethren. Some very excited white folks went to the manager of the theatre to protest against the "outrage," as they called it, and to suggest the propriety of putting the colored gals and their white escort out of the theatre. The manager dred dollars, which he did not propose to incur this

lectorship.

There is still a buzz here concerning the federal offices in New York city, and some of the ambittou aspirants predict that Mr. Grinnell will surely go out before many weeks pass over, giving place to Judge Robertson, of Westchester county. The men-tion of the name of Calvin T. Hulburd is the revival of a rumor a month old. The probability is, now-ever, that if any change should be made in the Collectorship the lucky successor of Mr. Grinnell will be some one who has not yet been mentioned at all.

Abolition of the Cartage Bureau in the New York Cantom House. The following is an extract from a letter of the

The following is an extract from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Collector Grinnelt:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, May 25, 1870.

SIR—The result reached by me, after a careful examination of the papers relating to the subject, is that the establishment of what is known as the "Cartage Bureau" in New York is an act of doubtful legality, and that as a branch of the customs revenue service it is not advantageous to the government or to the business interests of the city. I am therefore of the opinion that it should be apolished with such delay only as may be fieldssary to feorganize the business in a proper manner, Very respectfully, GEORGE S. HOUTWELL, Secretary.

To Hon. Mosks H. GRINNELL, Collector of Customs, New York.

The public debt statement will to-day be tele-graphed to London, in accordance with arrange-ments which have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury with prominent financiers. From London it will be repeated to Paris, Amsterdam and

A War Department order issued to-day enlarger the Department of the Lakes, by the direction of the of Lake Champlain.

Probable Fatal Accident to a Gymnast. Harry Leshe, the professional ropewalker, who, while performing at the Park yesterday fell to the ground (thirty feet), breaking an arm and ribs and sustaining internal injuries, is to-day in a dying con-

Walcott Hamilton, of Maine, was to-day appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue, vice Ira M. Harri-son resigned. Mr. Harrison had charge of the State of New Jersey.

Bills Signed by the President.

The President to-day signed the resolution to provide for the appointment of an Examiner of Claims for the Department of State and for additional circles; also the act for the relief of the officers and crew of the ship Nightingale.

The bill to change the Judicial Circuits of the

United States, as passed by the Senate this after-noon, constitutes the various circuits as follows:-Pirst, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; second, New York; third, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; fourth, Mississippi, Louis ana, Texas and Arkansas; Fifth, North Carolina South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee; sixth, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia; seventh, Illinois, Indiana and Wis consin; eighth, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri: ninth, California, Oregon and Nevada. The Spurema Court Justices, except the Chie Justice, are required to reside in their respective circuits, and the Chief Justice is to be known as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United

The following nominations were sent in to-day:-E. Peshire Smith, of New York, to be Examiner of Ciaims for the State Department; John H. Cogswell to be Postmaster at Ipswich, Mass.; William Poilard to be First Assistant Engineer in the navy. Captain Philip R. Fendall to be Brevet Major in the Marine

Corps; First Lieutenant George B. Haycock to be Brevet Captain in the Marine Corps.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nominations of Henry A. Badham, of North Carolina, to be Consul General at Tampico, vice Pike, leclined, and Watson R. Wentworth to be Collecte of Customs at Tappahannock, Va.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. Newman intends to answer at length the argument of Elder Pratt on polygamy, published in last Monday's Herald. Dr. Newman has left here for West Point, having been appointed one of the Board of Visitors by President Grant, and will make

nis answer on an return.

Geoeral John Cochrane, of New York, arrived here to-day as one of a committee of the New York branch of the Grand Army of the Republic to urge upon Congress the propriety of making the 13th of May a national holiday, for the decoration of Union soldiers' graves. General Cochrane will have a hearing before the Senate committee and present

## THE ST. DOMINGO TREATY.

Some Curious Developments-Baez, Gautier, Cazencau, Schumaker and Babesch Schemes-Petitions for Large Land Grants and Railrond Privileges Opposed by Consul Perry-Spicy Letters Between Certain

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1870. The St. Domingo question becomes more and more mixed from day to day. President Grant has sent to the Schate another message urging a ratif. cation of the treaty of annexation; but at the same time are started new grounds of opposition, fresh if at all, in negotiating with Mr. Bacz and Co. The latest information given to infraential Senators would less to the conclusion that Bacz is

degree, and that Gautier, Cazeneau, Fabens, Jerry O'Bullivan and all the people surrounding the Dominican President or connected with the annexation project, including even General Babcock, are no better than they should be. Senator Sumner, who has all along opposed the scheme, has been let into the secret of recent proceedings in St. Domingo which decidedly ought to lessen confidence in the good faith of Mr. Baez and his ministers. The sixth article of the treaty, signed by Mr. Gautier, the Dominican Secretary of State, and Mr. Raymond H. Perry, our Consul to St. Domingo, provided that after the execution of the convention between the two parties no land grants, mining rights or other concessions should be grants, mining rights or other concessions should be given away by the Dominican government. Notwith nding this very plain provision, it appears tha recommended their passage to the Domini-can Senate. Cazeneau is said to aircady own about one-haif the public lands of the country, and in his new petition he modestly begged for a cession of 200,000 acres more, with a reservation to his exclusive use and profit of all the mining wealth that might be disthe privilege of building a railroad between St. Domingo and Agua, 100 miles in length, with one other words, 200 miles of what, I am told, constitutes some of the best land in that country.

the face of the unmistakable provisions of the treaty. But it is alleged that Mr. Minister Gautier viewed the schemes with favor; indeed, it is asserted that he was directly interested in their success, and that he had arranged with the Dominican Senate for a day and hour to meet them in secret session and joint's consider the propositions. Three of the Doa day and hour to meet them in secret session and joint's consider the propositions. Three of the Dominican Senators, feeling that to pass such grants would be a violation of the treaty, and yet fearing to oppose openly what they believed to be the desires of Beez and Gautier, went to Consul Perry and Informed him of what was going on, at the same tim, urging him to protest in the name of the United States government. Mr. Perry met Mr. Gautier soon after and asked if it were true that such schemes were before the Dominican Senate, to which Gautier answered in the negative. This did not satisfy Mr. Perry, kowever, and he wrote a note direct to President Baez setting forth the information he had received, calling attention to the sixth article of the treaty, and respectfusly asking for topies of the Cazensau and Schumaker petitions for the use of the United States government. Instead of receiving an answer from East himself he was honored with a cust note from Gautier "by direction of his Excellency the President," in which Gautier denies the right of Mr. Perry to demand such information, and suggests very plausiy that he (Perry) had better mind his own business, and not presume to address a diplomatic note to the mighty Baez, President of Dominica. Mr. Perry sharply replied to thus note of Gautier, taking the ground that his duty to gained jealously the interests of the United States, and considering the whole subject, and that he left it to be his duty to gained jealously the interests of the United States, and considering the whole subject, and that he left it to be his duty to gained jealously the interests of the United States, and considering the whole subject, and that he left it to be his duty to gain dealously the finite estate of the United States, and considering the whole subject, and that he left it to be his duty to gain dealously the finite estate of the United States, and considering the whole subject, what he specified to observed it the schemes were perfectly right and proper, were thing a that

in vicination of the treaty, he had respectfully asket; for all information on the subject. Why it shou a be denied, or why any secrecy should be observed if the schemes were perfectly right and proper, were things that he could not comprehend.

About the same time Mr. Perry had a spicy correspondence with Mr. Cazencan on the same subject. He asked Cazencan to give him copies of the pentions, but Cazencan replied "No," in pretty much the same style as had Gauter Perry replied in a sharp and pointed letter, warning. Cazencan that he knew all about his schemes, and that he would most certainly expose them. He believed that improper use was being made of President Grant's name to carry out disreputable jobs, but he would see to it that the fair fame of the President would see to it that the fair fame of the President would not be thus disgraced. Cazencan sent another reply to this, suggesting to Perry that perhaps Grant's character did not require any procection at Perry's hands, and hinting that he (Perry) had (by his injudicious conduct) spoiled certain plans to which the United States government was privy, and which were desired by the United States government. That those plans should have been kept a profognid secret, but were now made public and relined.

No further correspondence occurred. The protest of the Consul, however, caused the Dominican Senare to reject the Cazencan Schumaker schemes. Furtuer, it appears that on the has trip made by the Types to St. Domingo she carried with her a large quantity of arms and ammunition, as well as \$100,000 ingoid, from the agents of the Hartmont load. Mr. Perry Proc. ted against its acceptance by the Bacz government, and in consequence it was returned to New York on the Voyage Soak. It is alleged that Bacz wanted Mr. Perry, at one time since the treaty was signed, to receive into his house singlo,000 offered by the liaritmont people; but Mr. Perry refused. The object of Bacz is supposed to have been to have a found on hand in case of trouble with when he cound fee to

of arms and money to be sent to face by the Hartmont people. Cazeneau, Gautler, Fabens and Bubcock are said to know something about a grand emigration concession from Beez, which was appeal in the bed by Perry. Now, if all these things be true, would it not be well for the President to hait a little before proceeding any further in this americation business? It may be, some will say, that these are more stories tramped up by elemines of americanon; but I have seen and read the correspondence, and to that extent at least I am considerat there is something in it.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1870. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., introduced a ball to appropriate money for the repair of the United States piers at Newcastle, Del. Referred.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., Introduced a joint resolution authorizing the further use in the postal service of an invention for making up mail packages,

and to make compensation for the same.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Ey Mr. CONKLING—For an international society to

promote immigration.

By Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa.—Against the income

By Mr. LEWIS, (rep.) of Va .- To allow the city of

By Mr. Lewis, (rep.) of Va.—To allow the city of Washington to endorse the bonds of the Southern Maryland Rahroad Company.

CHANGING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

The Senale resumed the consideration of the built to change the judicial circuits.

The amendment to make Connecticut a part of the New York circuit was rejected.

An amendment by Mr. Scott to transfer Virginia from the Fifin to the Fath carcuit and Tennessee from the Fifin to the Fourth circuit was debated. Lost—yeas 23, nays 36.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., offered an amendment to correct what he held to be an idegal and improper designation in the act of 1836, by virtue of which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States wrongfully assumed, during the impeachment trial, the title of Chief Jusifee of the United States, when there was no such offee. Agreed to. Mouons to include New Jersey in the circuit with New York, as at present, and otherwise to alter the Senate committee's amendments, were severally rejected, when the amenimonis of the committee were alopted and the bill passed.

Exports From Committees.

Mr. Edmunds, rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Pensions, reported, with amendments, the House bill to regulate the duties of pension agents, to provide for the payment of pensions and for other purposes.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judi-

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judi Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the bill to regulate judicial proceedings in various cases.

The following bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee adversely and po-toponed indefinitely:—The bill providing for the settlement of Indian ciatins by a commission; the joint resolution declaring void any action of a State Legislature as to constitutional amendments after the Secretary of State has received evidence of their ratification by three-hourths of the States; the joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect abandoned property and derelict dues belonging to the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the same com mittee, reported without amendment the House bill scending the time in which pension and bounty hands may be prosecuted. Mr. NYS, (rep.) of Nov., from the Committee on

dr. NYS, (rep.) of Nov., from the House retories, reported without amendment the House to annul a statute of New Mexico.

Fir. Schurz, (rep.) of Mo., from the same commite, reported without amendment the House bill annuling certain acts of Idaho Territory.

At ten minutes to two o'clock the Senate went to executive session, and at six o'clock adjourned.

## HOUSE OF RUPPESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1870. After some discussion as to the order of business it was agreed by unanimous consent that the Com mittee on Banking and Currency, which was to have had this day for its business, should, instead of today, have next Tuesday.

Mr. Arnell, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Education, desired to report back and have put

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., asked unani sent to introduce his joint resolution to an public of Dominica. Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., objected.

public of Dominica.

Mr. Brook, (dem.) of N. Y., objected.

Mr. Brook, (dem.) of N. Y., objected.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce internat taxes, the question being on a verbal amendment offered by Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, to the sixteenth section, allowing a discount of ten per cent on proprietary stamps supplied by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the excess over 5000 purchase at one time.

A long discussion ensued on that provision, participated in by Messrs. Schenck, Lynch, Myers, Randail, Townsend, Logan, Kellogg and Allison, the proposition of those opposing the amendment being that the discount should be allowed on the whole order, instead of on the excess over \$500. Finelly Mr. Schenck's amendment was agreed to and all the others were rejected.

In the course of a discussion in regard to penalties for washing defaced stamps, Mr. Schenck stated that it was the intention of the Committee of Ways and Means to wipe out the whole system of spies and informers and to a low no more molelies.

The section relating to stamps having been reached, Mr. Perens, (rep.) of Me., moved to strike out of the paragraph as to bank checks the words "And for any sum exceeding ten dollars drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand."

Mr. Welkers, (rep.) of Onio, moved to increase the ten dollars to \$100. Agreed to.

Mr. Griswold, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to strike out the whole paragraph.

Alter discussion Mr. Peters' amendment was agreed to, and the discussion was renewed on Mr. Griswold's motion.

In the cour-e of the discussion Mr. Sargert, (rep.) of Oald, stated that an estimate which he had re-

Griswold's motion.

In the cour e of the discussion Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., stated that an estimate which he had received from the Treasury Department showed that, under the existing Liriff and reyenue laws, there would be received into the Treasury next year:—

From customs. \$185,000,000
From internal taxes 175,000,000
From lauda. 5,000,000
From miscellaneous sources 25,000,000

death and to pass away hato the past, as an the evils growing out of the civil war were passing away.

Mr. Blank, (rep.) of Mich., opposed the motion to strike it out. He admitted that there was a great to the fast that the men who paid it were of the most influential class. He did not think it possible that there was any popular feeling against the tax, because only a small proportion of the people—only two hundred and seventy-five thousand in all—paid it. He havored, however, the increase of the examption from one thousand live thundred dodars, as provided in this bill, to two thousand dollars. This would confine it to only about one hundred thousand persons of the class who could afford to pay it. The revenue could not spare it. Every dollar taken of the rich by the removal of this tax would have to be imposed upon the poor. He believed that this was the mest just and dighteous tax that was imposed; and, therefore, he was opposed to aboushing it.

Mr. Krilley moved to strike out all the sections.

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Mr. Kelley moved to strike out all the sections and provisions relating to the income tax. The revenue this year, he said, would be in the neighborhood of \$22,000,000. The estimated expenditures for the next liseal year were \$290,000,000. He had come to this Congress with the conviction that the revenue might safely be reduced sevency midilous, and he behaved now that they might safely omit axos now producing one handred minious without affecting the national credit.

Mr. RANDALL—Way don't you do it?

Mr. Kelley replied that he had favored and still favored the reduction of taxes. His constituents asked to be relieved from the income tax and from the attendant inquisitorial investigation into their business, on which many had realized a loss this year.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Miss., remarked that there Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Miss., remarked that there were certainly two things on which the people were unaumous—first, that there should be a reduction of taxation, and second, that there should be a reduction of officers. The income tax was certainly, in theory, one of the fairest of taxes, but the during of it was that only the honest and conscientious men paid it and the regues evaded it. Therefore the country demanded the abolition of this tax, and it must be abolished, or else the places that now know them would know most of them no more forever.

Mr. Cox—Amen! Mr. Randall.—Heaven speed the day!

Mr. RANDALL—Heaven speed the day!

Mr. BUTLER continued his argument, and advocated a measure which he had proposed some weeks since—to abolish the income tax and put a tax of five per cent on invested capital.

Mr. Cox favored the motion to strike out all relating to the income tax. He believed it was for the interest of the people to have this tax, if it could be fairly and kindly collected, and not in a manner to make the whole tariff and revenue laws of the country odious. He believed that two hundred and flity million dollars was enough revenue to raise from all sources. He charged that the object of Mr. Keliev in opposing this and other revenue taxes was to render necessery larger tariff rates. He opposed all systems of taxtion to collect more than two hundred and flity million dollars a year; all outside of that was for mere jobbery and cheating.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., proposed to state three reasons why the income tax should not be continued without a breach of good faith; for Congress, in imposing it, had solemnly declared that it should continue until 1870, and no longer. He referred to the English Parliamentary precedent on that question, quoting the abstract of the debate from Alison, the historian and commending that precedent as both an authority and an example. The five minutes expired before the other points could be stated.

Mr. Cox moved to reduce the rate from five to three

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The Speaker suggested that it was the desire of members generally to postpone action on test questions until the debate was ended, and that arrangement was made, including Mr. Cox's amendment.

Mr. Hawley, (rep\*) of lib., moved to increase the exemption from \$1,500 to \$2,500. He declared himself opposed to the repeat of the income tax; but he believed it should be so framed as to fall on the rich and not on the poor. He was opposed to reducing the rate to three per cent, because the tax under his amendment would fall only on those who could afford to pay it.

amendment would have been afford to pay it.

Mr. Eta, (rep.) of N. H., sustained the income tax because it was the most just and fair that could be

dollars for every dollar that reached the Treasury were war taxes?

Mr. Schenck hoped the amendment offered by Mr. Kerr would not prevail, but that he would stand by the section as reported from the Committee on Ways, and Means. The amount received from the Income tax, outside of the tax on dividends pand by associations, was about \$25,000,000. The increase of exemption to \$1,550 would reduce that sum by \$5,700,000. The increase of exemption to \$2,000, leaving the rate at five per cent, would reduce the tax between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000, leaving less than \$16,000,000 to be collected. If the exemption were left at \$1,500 and the rate reduced to three per cent the tax would be reduced \$13,000,000, and would produce only \$11,471,000. As to Mr. Davis argument, citing the example of Great Britain, he asked who were the honorable legislators of the British Parliament? Persons of large estates and large incomes, and the only wonder was that they should ever impose an income tax at all, because it was a tax upon themselves. Their average income was £5,000 a year.

Without disposing of any of the amendments the House at five o'clock adjourned.

### EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Schools-The Ward Officers Stubborn on the German-Trustee Hennessey Beheaded-Early Adjournment of the Schools-Miscellaneous Matters.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon in stated session with the President, Mr. R. L. Larremore, in the chair. A large number of the usual mittees. Among other communications was from a member of the Board of Trustees of Eleventh ward, in relation to the

EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF THE SCHOOLS.

The communication was quite lengthy, and in it the trustee suggested that the schools be closed at one P. M. every day until vacation, and that the noon recess by done away with. He then went on to tell what he had done, when Commissioner Bell moved that the further reading of the document be dispensed with, as a committee was dispensed with and the paper referred to the Committee on By-laws, Qualifications and Elections The committee subsequently reported a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the trustees to close the schools at two P. M. from June 15 until the vaca-

of the German American Association in relation to

THE STUDY OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE in the schools. The Association complain that they have considerable difficulty in obtaining the consent of the local boards to carry out the rules adopted by the Board of Education. Some of the trustees claim that they have not the authority to introduce the study, and in other wards they been asked for by a sufficient number of the parents of pupils to warrant them in allowing the language to be taught. The association ask that the Board define definitely the meaning and extent of the law

define definitely the meaning and extent of the law adopted by the Board. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Course of Studies and School Books.

This is another argument in favor of a remodelling of the school system, as suggested in the Herald some time ago. These local boards should be done away with entirely. For the most part they are comprised of ignorant and unclucated men and petitiogging and pothouse point cans, who cannot appreciate the responsibilities which should attach to the position of school officer. Of course, there are correlate wands in which the boards are exceptionally good, but they are not all that they should be in a majority of the wards. The School Commissioners can do the work now done by these local boards much better than it is done at present, and to them the work should be assigned by the next Legislature.

The Committee on Teachers reported in favor of the

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APPOINTMENT AS PRINCIPAL.

of grammar school No. 29, in the First ward, of Mr. P. G. Duffy. The report of the commuttee was adopted and Mr. Duffy consequently made happy. He has been acting as principal and vice principal in this school during the past two years and a half, and has kept it well up, despite scrious drawbacks. When the position of principal was decared vacant by the Board of Education Mr. Duffy would have been promoted had he shool well in the eyes of the local officers. His record was good and he could not be dismissed; his political affinations were not satisfactory and he was not promoted. The local people finally came to their senses, sent in his name to the Board of Education and the

moted. The local people flushly came to hear senses, sent in his name to the Board of Education and the nomination was promptly confirmed.

THE CASE OF TRESTER HENNESSEY came up on a report from the Committee on Teachers. The committee in their report recited the complaint made by inspector Mills and stated that the examination of such cases would be referred to the law courts if legal evidence alone were wanting and no consideration paid to the moral obligations of school officers, but the committee left that there was more than mere legal technicality to be considered in the question before them, and as a conclusion submitted the following:

Whereas John R. Hennessey, a school trustee of the Seventeenth ward, by his carcless and indiscret conduct in matters deeply concerning the moral sistus of our cherished system of public education, has seriously compromised in sinneling and usefulness as a school officer, therefore by its feature, that said John R. Hennessey be, and he is here by, removed from his position of School Trustee of the Seventeenth ward, and his place declared vacant.

The years and mays were taken on the report, and

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The yeas and mays were taken on the report, and it was adopted by a vote of eight to one—Commissioner Smyth voting in the negative.

The report of the special committee in relation to providing means to induce

VAGRANT CHILDREN

to attend school was taken from the table and read. The substance of the report was given in the Herkald after the last meeting of the Board, and may be briefly stated to be that the number of the children who do not attend any school has been exaggerated, and is now not over 5,000. These being statered all over the island it would be impossible to provide schools to which they could all go, and the committee recommend that a perition be prepared and transmitted to the Legislature at its next session to prohibit any child under a certain age begging or selling any commodity unless it can show a certificate stating that it have attended some school. By this means the evil complained of, it is believed, can be lessened in a great degree. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and the Board, after disposing of some further routine business, adjourned.

## AVOTHER RUISHOP TRACEDY.

Unprovoked and Fatal Assault-Arrest of the Assailant.

Late on Tuesday afternoon Edward Douglass and

Andrew J. Flint, living at No. 78 Oliver street, en-tered a rumshop, corner of South street and James slip, to take a drink, and there met Michael O'Brien, who made himself officious, as well as offensive. After being invited to imbibe O'Brien attempted to pick a quarrel with Douglass, but after the exchange of a few angry words Douglass and Flint left, and while passing up the street O'Brien followed in pur-

## ANOTHER MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Edward Douglas was going along South street on Paesday night, in company with another named Andrew J. Flint, of 78 Oliver street, when he was attacked by Michael O'Brien. Douglas was drunk and mable to protect himself. O'Brien threw Douglas on the curbstone, fracturing his skull so severely that he was obliged to be removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it is supposed that he will die. O'Brien was brought before Justice Hogan yesterday and committed to await the result of injuries.